GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGES

STATE OF DELAWARE,

Brilliant Schemes for March, 1868.

Class 46, for 1858.

\$38,000 | 1 prize of 17,500 | 50 prizes o 15,000 | 50 do 10,000 | 180 do 6,000 | &c.,

\$50,000 ! tery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

\$37,500 !

STATE OF DELAWARE,

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

Class K, for 1858.

Hon Joel Parker, LL. D., Royal Profe

Wisconsin and Minnesota Commission Intelli-gence and General Land Agency.

Feb 17—6m GEO. FARNAM.

He refers to the following gentlemen: Hon, C. C. Washburne, M. C. Bueral Point, Wis.; Gov. Alex. W. Randul, Madison, Wis.; Heatt Gov. D. Campboll, La Grosse, Wis.; Hon S. B. Bastings, (State Ireasurer, rempecan, Wis.; Hon. Duc. Rodolf, (receiver U. S. land office.) Li rosse, Wis.; Hon. D. B. Camperon, La Crosse, Wis.; Judge Lord, do o.; Hon. Geo. Gall, (judge 6th judicial dirent.) Galeville, Wis.

MPLETION of Panama Railroad. Reduction

rancisco, to prevent detention in over-bitrely reliebed.

Passengers leave Panama the rame day they arrive at Aspinwall.

Conductors go through by each steamer, and take charge of women and children without other protectors.

For through tickness at the lowest rates apply at the agency, 177 Seal street. New York to

FOR SALE.—A rare chance to secure a very fine lady's riding horse. He is a beautiful black, eight years old, fifteen bands and upwards high, and sound. He cannot be surpassed at the livery stable of Mr. Lovy Pumphrey for a few days only.

GEORGE FARNAM.

\$65,000 | 1 grand prize of 25,000 | 1 do do 20,000 | 10 prizes of 10,000 | 10 prizes of 10,000 | 10 do 7,500 | 40 do 6,000 | 365 do 5,000 | &c., &c.,

P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,

Class 52, for 1858. ngton, Del., on Saturday, March

ngton, Del., on Saturday, March 6th, 1858 per lottery—13 drawn ballots.

Class 1, for 1858.

No deduction for clubs on WEEKLY

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

NUMBER 263.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 23, 1858.

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1868 Miss Christie Johnson, S desirous of forming classes in elecution in the schools in Washington, and will give instruction to private pe in that city and in Georgetown.

Hes Johnson will give lessons to youths and professional gentles, and also to foreigners who wish to acquire a pure English se

nce : Miss Harrover's (formerly Miss English's) Female Ser ruer Washington and Gay streets, Georgelown.

For further information apply to Blanchard & Mohun, at their boottore, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh atrect.

Nov 6—tf

George C. Thomas, ner of Deeds for all the States NOTARY PUBLIC.

JAMES J. DICKINS.

PATENT, CLAIM, AND GENERAL AGENCY, Office Southeast Corner of Seventh and F streets

Bankers.

Bank No. 388 Pennsylvania avenue, (National Hotel Building,

WE receive money on deposite, and pay checky without charge, collect notes and bills in the District of Co lumbia and Alexandria, Virginia, and remit proceeds at correct rate denois and Alexaoria, Virginia, and reinit proceeds at current rate of exchange.

We receive all kinds of uncurrent money on deposite, and pachecks in like funds on specie, and charge current rates of exchange. Buy and sell bills of exchange, coin, uncurrent money, and law Bonds and stocks we buy and sell on commission only. Boc 2—cod3m

Collector and Agent for Houses.
RESIDENCE No. 282 NINTH STREET NORTH, WASHINGTON.

House renting and collecting promptly attended to, and punctual re-

H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed this office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K and Thirteenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

EBBITT HOUSE.

J. H. FREEMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thor

D'IVERNOIS' HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

27 The bar is supplied with the cloicest of wines and liquid fame and other delicacies in season.

Hot and cold lunch from 11 o'clock, a. m., until 12, m.

Nov 22-41

CHARLES S. D. JONES, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

J. MIDDLETON, Ice dealer, office and depote southwest corner of F and Twelfth streets, Washington, D. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully invites the atten-tion of the public to his large and elegant stock of MARRLES, TOMBSTONES, AND MONUMENTS,

streets.

He has in his employ carvers and other experienced workers in fin and coarse marbles, and in every other description of stone. MARBLE MANTELS OF THE LATEST STYLES, Of his own manufacture, and of superior qualit

LINTILS, DOOR AND WINDOW SHLIS, CARRIAGE STEPS, NEW YORK FLAGGING, &c. In fact, everything that is required in the marble and stone business, either for utility or tasts for the fine arts.

He deems a puricular description of his stock unnecessary, but cordially invites a visit to his yard, where every one can judge for him self.

Law School of the University at Cambridge Massachusetts. In addition to the above-enumerated articles he has a number of beautifully wrought statucties, suitable for either the tomb or the gar-den; some of them imported by himself from Italy. If these please Hen. Joel Parker, I.J. B., Royal Professor.
Hon. Theophilas Farson, I.J. B., Dane Professor.
Hon. Emory Wastiburn, I.J. B., Dane Professor.
Hon. Emory Wastiburn, I.J. D., Cuiversity Professor.
Hill Course of instruction embraces the various branches of the Common Law; and of Equity, Admiralty, Commercial, International, and Constitutional Law; and the Juri-producte of the United States. The Law Library consists of about 14,000 volumes, and as new works appear they are added, and every effort is made to render it complete.

Instruction is given by oral bectures and expositions, (and by rectiations and examinations, in connexion with them, of which there are innevery week. Two Most Courts are also holten in each week, a cath of which a cause, proviously given out, is argued by four states of which as cause, proviously given out, is argued by four states of which are also provided for the Chu Courts; and an assembly is held weekly for practice in debate, and sequiring a knowledge of parliamentary law and proceedings.

Students may enter the school in any single of their professional studies or mercanile pursunts, and at the commencement of either term, in the mistile or other part of a term.

THE BEST RATES, FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE SOLD ON THE PENCIPAL POINTS IN EUROPE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

GOLD CURRENCY AND VIRGINIA MONEY accounts will be opened for depositors, payable in same funds in gold, charging the current rates. Checks must be marked ac-Sight drafts on all the principal cities in the Union sold in sums t

swigens may enter the school in any sings of their processional stud-er or mercanillo pursaints, and at the commencement of either term, are in the middle or other part of a term. They are at liberty to elect what studies they will pursue, according to their view of their own wants and attainments. The academical year, which commences on Thursday, six weeks af-er the third Wednesday in July, is divided into two terms, of twenty weeks each, with a vacation of six weeks at the end of each term. During the winter vacation the library is opened, warmed, and ighted, for the use of the members of the achool. Applications for admission, or for catalogues, or any further infor-nation, may be made to either of the professors at Cambridge. Signs to me.

Bonds and stocks sold on commission.

Uncurrent money bought and sold.

Land warrants purchased at the highest rates.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT, & CO.,
Bankers.

Washington Branch Railroad. Trains run as follows ;

Trains run as follows;

LAVE Washington at 6, a. m.; 8, a. m.; 3, p. m.;

1 4 20, p. m.; 5 15, p. m.
The trains at 6 and 8, a. m., and 4 20, p. m., connect directly at
Baltimore for the East, and at Relay for the West; those at 8, a. m,
and 6 15, p. m., for Annapolis; and at 3, p. m., for Frederick and
Norfolk. The 6, a. m., and 4, 20, p. m., trains are express, and stop only at

Annapole and Washington Junctions.
The castern train of Saturday, at 4, 20, p. m., goes only to Philade thia.
On Sunday only one train, at 4, 20, p. m.
Jan 21
T. H. PARSONS, Agent. he and Washington Junctions. astern train of Saturday, at 4, 20, p. m., goes only to Philadel-

> Washington Insurance Company. CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

Office on Main street, next door to the Banking House of Cole, Sumner A. Co., I.a. Crosse, Wiccousin.

I AM prepared to buy, sell, or give information with regard to farms, farming, or pine lands; to locate government lands, either with land warrants or money, in Wisconsin or Miniscots; to attend to the selling or leasing of lands, lots, dwelling-house, or other property on commission; to make collections, pay laxes, examine titles, collect rents, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to Isbaning Money, which I guaranty to loan on real easter worth three times the amount of money loaned, and secure to the owner from ten to twelve per cent. therees poid an nually. Security on real easter in Wisconsin and Minuscota is more secure than in New York, for the reason that lands are advancing from 25 in 100 per cent. every year. Interest legal, in Wisconsin, as high as 12 per cent, and in Minuscota there is no usury law.

All business and letters of inquiry promptly attended to, and returns remitted, by mail or express, to any part of the country.

GEO, FARNAM.

He refers to the following gentlemen: Hon, C. C. Washburne, M. C. TMIS Company is now prepared to receive appli-cations for incurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the name city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Teath street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City Savings

Wm. F. Bayly,
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Joz. Bryan,
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Bonj. Beall.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.—All the prices REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.—All the price reduced to the lowest point they will reach this senson. Drailies, shawls, robes, searfs, clocks, and embroideries; all the emstock of line goods placed on our reduced scale of prices. In store, a tine stock of very superior table lineus, damaskassiows backins, doylies, pillow lineus, and sheetings.

200 pieces superior Irish linen, superior qualities at low prices. Mourning goods stock always inil throughout the entire year. Fine white cambries, jaconets, and flannels, a large supply. One price only, merked in plain figures; hence no purchaser overcharged.

We are not opening any new accounts.

All old bills will be settled before beginning new ones. We are stone on this point.

OMPLETION of Panama Railroad.—Reduction of fare to Calibraia.—United States must seemable leave New York for Asplawall on the 5th and 26th of each month, connecting with mail steamers from Panama to Sen Francisco. These steamships have been inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and quaranty speed and safety.

The Panama railroad (47 miles long) is now completed from ocean to ocean, and is occased in 3 or 4 hours. The baggage of passengers are checked in New York through to San Francisco, and passengers are embarked at Panama by steamer at the company's expense. The money paid in New York covers all expenses of the trip.

Reserve examers are kept-sin port in New York, Panama, and San Francisco, to prevent detention in case of accident, so that the route is outriely refisable.

mount.

In future all accounts will be closed by cash payments. Notes will

In naire at accounts will be caused by one by completable.

The continued financial derangement and general shortening of credits, and the absence of banking facilities, auggest the propriety of the course we adopt.

"It is our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of

THE CELEBRATION AT RICHMOND.

INAUGURATION OF THE

VIRGINIA WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS ORATION OF SENATOR HUNTER.

We have received, by mail and telegraph, from ou orrespondents at Richmond, full details of the cereme yesterday, when the Old Dominion proudly inac gurated a monument to her noblest son.

For several days Richmond had been gradually filling up with strangers, and every train has brought its addition to the throng. Prominent among the visitors were the military organizations, the most of which came accompanied by fine bands of music. The cadets of the Virginia Military Institute (the West Point of the South were especially noticed; they were about one hundre and fifty strong, and were under the efficient command of Colonel F. H. Smith. The Baltimore City Guard n their winter uniform. The Washington Light In ntry, Captain Davis, with the Alexandria Riflemen were quartered at Reid's Verandah. The Washington Yagers, Captain Schwartzman, which paraded sevent strong, were received by the Virginia Riffes, Captai sybrook, on their arrival, and escorted to Schad's Hall by delegations of honorary members.

The hotels were crowded to overflowing, and unbound ed hospitality was dispensed by the citizens. In the City Hall large bowls of apple-toddy were kept well supplied and their contents, with crackers and cheese, were free to the public. Rations were provided for the military vis , and there were abundant supplies of refresh at the armories and at the engine house. In short, all that was wanting was good weather, and this was unfortu nately denied. It had been hoped that the storm ha inished on Saturday, but the hopes of the weather-wis were frustrated, and the morning-gun ushered in snowy, blustering day.

The streets were filled at an early hour with militar and masonic bodies, mounted marshals, dragoons, and carriages for invited guests. Before the procession wa formed, a splendid flag was presented to the Richmond Commandery of Knights Templars by Mrs. Gill. The Richmond Knights Templars appeared mounted, with inces, and splendid regalia.

started punctually, at ten o'clock, in accordance with the programme and arrangements of Major General Talliafero, chief marshal, who also commanded the military escort. The infantry, artillery, and riflemen were divided into two brigades, comm Colonels August and Walton, and a squadron of dragoon ommanded by Colonel Davis. The brigades were sub divided into battalions, the first one being the Lexington cadets. The second battalion was composed of the Rich mond volunteers and the State Public Guard, Captai Dimmock. The third was the Washington and Peters

After the military came the invited guests, in car riages; the Knights Templars of Richmond, Washington and Fredericksburg; the grand and subordinate lodges of Free Masons : delegations of the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812; the fire department and a variety of ne, and had the sun only gleamed from sabres and bas onets and glistened upon the rich regalia, the effect would street up Main to 2d, along 2d to Broad, down Broad to 10th, and thence to the Capitol Square.

THE CEREMONIES. On entering the square, where the monument loom up in majestic proportions, the equestrian statue shrouded from public gaze, the different bodies took their assitions. Soon, in response to a trumpet-blast the signal-gun announced the commencement of the cere

or Wise, on behalf of Virginia, welcominvited guests and the vast assemblage congregated to witness the inauguration of the statue of Washington. eaven, can draw the American people in unison together. Before it, feuds and factions stand abashed, civil discord s hushed, and schisms and sections are subdued into silence. It typifies the order, liberty, law, strength, and beauty of the national Union; and to-day we gather the national affections, and bind them as American asces around his statue." Mr. Wise closed with a touching compliment to the sculptor, Mr. Crawford.

The Masonic exercises were highly interesting, and in ecordance with the rites of that ancient order, M. W. brother Robert G. Scott delivering an impressive address.

John R. Thompson, Esq., the gifted editor of the South-ern Literary Messenger, read the initiatory poem, which is a most able and finished production. After a spirited introduction, reviewing the character of Washington, he gave a vivid history of the statue, with a tribute to the eceased sculptor, and a glowing description of his master-piece before them. In conclusion, he adjured all present to renew their vows of patriotism, and expressed a hope that when the statue should have mouldered into uin, and the State which gave it birth shall be waste and

The ORATION, by Senator Hunter, is published entire in connexion with this account of the celebration. There were probably fifteen thousand persons present, and the appearance of this vast audience was imposing and pic-turesque—the effect being heightened by the flags, ban-

JAMES BARRON HOPE, esq., then delivered the con-cluding ode, which was a patriotic and highly-finished composition. At its close, the statue was unveiled, and luted by the military and the cheers of the assemblage the artillery pealing forth a national salute.

The troops then wheeled into column, and paid a marching salute to the statue of the "first President and the first Lieutenant General—George Washington." They

with majestic case, and, as if something had suddenly ward and rather upward with his hand, while his head and face are slightly turned to the left, and might indicate that he was either calling the object that had just and to be executed at the spot to which he points. The figure is erect, the chest thrown forward, and the sole of the foot almost horizontal The seat is a military and not a hunting seat, and the calmness, and command." So says G. P. R. James, the novelist, who should be a judge.

THE CLOSING PESTIVITIES

A State banquet was provided at the new custom-hou for the governor, the legislature, the State guests, and ther distinguished individuals. The Knights Templars dined at Cerinthian Hall, where the "brethren of the mystic tie" had refreshments provided throughout the day. The military were well cared for, and the citizens

At eight o'clock a grand illumination was generally nmenced and kept up until ten, with blazing bonfires at various points. There has been no illumination in Richmond since that in 1830, on the occasion of the "three-days' revolution." Some of the transparencies were mirably executed.

Among the many distinguished persons present were lovernors Floyd and Brown, of the cabinet; Gov. Holley, of Connecticut; Gov. Howell, of New Jersey; Lieut. General Scott, Brigadier Generals Harney and Smith, Col. Fauntieroy, Lt. Col. Lay, Major Selden, Captains Magruder, Van Vliet, and Hill, with other officers of th nited States army : Edward Everett, of Massachusetts ington, and Col. L. W. Washington. Mrs. Crawford (the widow of the sculptor) was also in Richmond as a guest

SENATOR HUNTER'S ORATION.

Fellow-crizess: It must indeed be a great occasion which collects this vast assemblage of people, and which surrounds the scene with so many circumstances of pomp and pageantry. The chief magistrate of Virginia, the members of her general assembly, the judges of her highest courts of law, and these, her some and daughters, stand here the hosts to receive as honored guests high func-tionaries of the federal government, the representatives of the sister States who fill their chief seats of power at home and abroad, and these glittering files of citizen

home and abroad, and these glittering files of citizen soldiery.

The State of Virginia this day responds to the demands of a world wide sympathy for a shrine to which pilgrims from all the earth may resort to offer their oblations of love, gratitude, and admiration to the memory of her greatest son, and where the imagination may refresh its conception of that grand and noble character by the sensible impression of the scene around it. She is now about to discharge the last duty which she owes to that memory by celebrating it in yet another form of history whose monuments incorporate and make sensible to future generations the conceptions which its writings have fixed imperishably in the mind of man. To do this she builds no wondrous structure which speaks more of the arts and power of these who made it than of the life and character which it was designed to commemorate. She rears power of these who made it than of the life and character which it was designed to commenorate. She rears no vast pile like those in whose mysterious depths the ages as they fied have buried their memories as well as their dead, and which no longer tell the tale that they were designed to transmit, as was proudly supposed, from generation to generation, until the epos of humanity was closed. She seeks no remote valley to found her rock-hewn necropolis, whose silent and awful chambers, as they lie shrouded in mystery and night, perpetuate nothing but the idea of death—making that even more sensible by the gloom in which they are clothed. But she has appealed to the hand of one of the highest of the arts to restore, in form at least, the type of that temple which none but the Master Workman can rebuild, and in which once dwelt the soul of her much-loved son. She has invoked the aid of human its own clear mirror the rays of that spirit-light which once made the human face divine, and which can yet give a living expression to marble or to bronze. And lo! there stands its work. "The animated bust," untenanted, it is true, by the "fleeting breath," but a mighty study—an incorporate tale, which speaks, and oh, how much! not only of that consummate character which it was formed to express, but also of him who made it, of that bright geexpress, but also of him who made it, of that bright ge-nius who, having married a mortal to an immortal name, like some of those victims of unearthly love of whom poets sing, has perished in giving birth to the mighty conception power. But the work of his genius will live, and his name, connected now with one which can never die, will be borne through succeeding ages as the vine is supported by the oak which it crowns and adorns. They will live together-and long may that union of grace and strength

endure.

This day is eminently appropriate to the occasion which we celebrate. It was this day which gave birth to him who was not only "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens," but whose name is the representative name of perhaps the greatest epoch in human history. Of all human nativities there is none other which connects itself more largely with the destine of representative name of perhaps the greatest epoch in human history. Of all human nativities there is mone other
which connects itself more largely with the destiny of
men. It was on this day one humbred and twenty-six
years ago that Washington was born in Westmoreland
county, the son of a simple country gentleman. No pealing artillery proclaimed his advent into the world. No
churches resounded with the T. Deun, and no procession of
priests and nobles paused on bended knee to thank God
for the event which continued the succession of an imperial dynasty; neither fête, nor holiday, nor public rejoicing marked for him the expectation with which is received the birth of one of the princes of the earth. We
do not know how far even the mother dared to hope, or
whether she dreamed of more for him than the common
success of life. How little prescient is man. In that
humble chamber was cradied the minister of destiny.
There reposed the lifant in whose future career were to
be garnered more of man's hopes for progress and improvement than had ever rested upon mortal conduct before; and there, too, were folded hands that the rod of
empire might have swayed, if in heart and head he had
not been too elevated to desire it.

Here as in so many other instances. Providence an-

of life when others who were to be actors in the same scene with himself, and supposed, perhaps, to be more fortunately circumstanced, were pursuing their studies in the halls of learning, he was surveying lands in the wilderness. At the age of sixteen he was already clothed with the duties and responsibilities of manhood, and braved the perils and difficulties of that wild mode of life.

without for the means of defence and development. Above all, he thus imbibed that wild love of freedom and independence, and that stern sense of individualism, which made him incapable of counting the coats of resistance if his liberty was at stake. Such was the school in which our fathers were best prepared for the great revolutionary struggle which awaited them.

The effects of this training upon Washington were manifested in the remarkable confidence which his State reposed in him at so early an age. When nineteen years old he was made military inspector with the rank of major in the little army of Virginia. At twenty-one he was intrusted with an important mission to the French commander on the Ohio, and placed, too, at the head of the forces raised by the State; nor did she ever afterwards alaste her trust and confidence in him. But if she trusted, she tried him, too. And, in charging him with the defence of her frontier with insufficient forces and means, she prepared him for the yet sterner difficulties which awaited him on another and greater theatre of action. He thus acquired a knowledge of the nature of his countrymen—of the resources in which lay their chief strength in time of war; of the difficulties which were most likely to beset them; and of the best means by which they were to be millied and supported under such trials. It was in this school that he learned to cultivate the heroic virtues of the soul—moderation, fortime, justice, and self-reliance. And hear, too, he imbibed the faith that there is a might in the right too strong for the powers and principalities of the earth; which so characterized him in after-life. There can be no doubt but that the meditations and experience of such a life, its close communion with nature, its hairbreadth escapes, and its sudden revolutions must have tended to cherish in the mind a deep sense of dependence upon Providence, and a more intimate conviction of its constant presence and its sudden revolutions must have tended to cherish in the mind a deep sense of dependence upon Providence, and a more intimate conviction of its constant presence and interposition in the affairs of man. These were the qualities which ever after made him the master of the occasion, and enabled him to overcome its difficulties, whether they lay in himself or others, for no man ever lived who could better command both. Who can look to the severe experience of his early life in connexion with its after circumstances without feeling that Providence was thus training him for that mighty straggle in which be was to take the leadership and command?

was thus training him for that mighty struggle in which he was to take the leadership and command?

He carried into this contest a natural genius for war it is true, but he was prepared for it by no careful study of the military science, by not much knowledge of the principles of strategy as established by the great masters of the art, and by no accurate acquaintance with the rules in which soldiers are taught for the most part to confide for success. He contered, however, upon this command with a knowledge of the secret strength of his country—with a perfect understanding of its resources, and a sufficient experience in the best means of developing them; with a modest but firm reliance in his own capacity to meet in the future, as he had done in the past, whatever difficulties might lay in his path, no matter how unexpectedly they should arise, and with a faith that never faltered in the will and the power of Providence to protect the right.

tect the right. refines if he had been accustomed to samp the experience of others more, and his own less, he might not have trusted so much or feared so little. But in that trust in the lessons of his own experience and in that faith in the purposes of Providence lay the secret of his strength. I know that professional critics and the martinets of military service are not in the habit of referring to Washington's campaigns for great examples in the art of war. There were too few dazzling strokes in his mili-tary career to attract their attention to him as a great natural genius, and they can hardly believe that such an art could be acquired by experience alone and without a careful study and previous training. And attending circumstances, we cannot fail to place him amongst the foremost captains of the world. If esti-mated by what he accomplished, he will take rank with the best amongst them all. He established no particular order of battle, as did the Macedonian or Roman. He discovered no new principle in military movements, as was done by the great Prussian or the scarcely less distinguish-ed Theban, who in this perhaps preceded him. He crea-ted no new combinations of old principles so as almost to revolutionize the science of war, as did the world's chief soldier, the Imperial Frenchman. But he knew the se-cret of his country's strength, and he had the genius so to tive strength of the two parties too well to hope to achieve success by a series of great maneutrees or stri-king battles. But he saw that the superiority of the British forces could only be maintened at an immense expense, owing to the distance of her resources, whilst the Americans enjoyed a corresponding ad-vantage in the support of their troops from their greater proximity to supplies. Time, then, was for him the great element of success. To protract the war was to win the victory; and to do this without wearing away the spirit of resistance in his countrymen, to naily their win the victory; and to do this without wearing away the spirit of resistance in his countrymen, to raily their energies and keep alive their hopes by making head against such odds, without receiving during the whole period a single defeat, was the unparalleled achievement of this great man. To carry out this plan, it was indispensable to avoid any great battle which risked enough to be decisive, for there the chances were all against him; but for a war of detail the relative superiority was rather on our side. The American, owing to his early training, had more of individual resource—was better adapted by his habits to encounter the physical difficulties of the country, and could concentrate, for a time at least, a superior force to meet a particular emergency, which could not have been maintained permanently in the field. To decide this struggle by a mode of warfare in which the relative advantages of his countrymen were the greatest, and to avoid an issue in which the apperiority of his enemy was incontestable, became the great object of his campaign. And what general ever pursued his ends with more ability or atlained them more completely! With raw levies and inferior numbers, With raw levies and inferior numbers. more completely? With raw levies and inferior numbers, for many years he kept in check the main body of an army, which, in proportion to its size, was equal to any in the world; and struck at its detachments, so constantly and successfully as to wear away its spirit and exhaust its energies; and, when a fortunate alliance gave him a temporary superiority in the field, he availed himself of the occasion to crown and close the contest by a blow as decisive as it was glorious.

If the expression of the only plan of campaign which completely?

cisive as it was glorious.

If the conception of the only plan of campaign which could have succeeded, and the proscention of its objects with consummate ability, fortitude, and success, and that, too, in the face of unparalleled odds and difficulties, be evidences of a high military genius, then Washington has exhibited them all. During the whole war, he held the line of the Hudson so as to keep open the communiempire might have swayed, if in heart and hear it most been too clevated to desire it.

Here, as in so many other instances, Providence appears to have left public expectation at fault in regard to its instruments. The very accidents of his position seem to have been arranged with a design to train and discipline him for the great struggle of his life. At a time line of the great struggle of his life. At a time of life when others who were to be actors in the same of life when others who were to be actors in the same of the life at a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the art of war. From the life is a master in the whole war, he held them all. During the whole war, he held them all the whole war, the line of the Hudson so as to keep open the communications between the eastern and other States, and to close them between the British army and their morthers provinces. The ability and peeseyerance with which this was effected in the face of so many difficulties cought, of itself, to stamp him as a master in the act of war. From the siege of Boston to that of York he kept the field in the face of so many greatly superior in numbers, discipline and efficiency, except the siege of Boston to that of York he kept the field in the face of an army greatly superior in numbers, discipline and efficiency except in the act of the superior in the state of the superior in the same of the superior in the sons of Pompoy. His was ware mostly with that of certainty to destroy him. If the battle in which he was so near suffered it to strike him even one decisive blow. He sometimes struck at it, but never did the afford it an opportunity to destroy him. If the battle sof Long island and Brandywine were the occasional blemishes of a long series of campaigns, who shall say that they were not forced upon him as necessary sacrifices to public opinion, and who has necessary sacrifices to public opinion, and who has cever disputed the signal ability with which he retrieved his mistake? And yetit was not a month after the battle of Brandywine before he fought that of Germantown, where accidents which he could not forcee alone prevented him from achieving a victory. Well might the Count de Vergemens say in reference to it, "That nothing struck him so much as General Howels army; that to bring an army all-fed, ill-clothed, ill-equipped, and greatly inferior in numbers, he not only alsoluted, and greatly inferior in numbers, he not only alsoluted, and greatly inferior in numbers, he not only alsoluted the fact has been dealed in the consulsipies and curule dignitics which to be come the sast of leving an according to a late of the superior of clips military life was that of his campaign in New Jork to the provinces. We have the fermion with the duties and responsibilities of manhood, and strended by a brilliant state. The word attended by a brilliant state of which will stand a state of the stand stand and the presence of mind in basement is in the shape of a star, with six points, upon such one of which will stand a state of or one of which will stand a state of or of the greatest triumples of American art. The basement is in the shape of a star, with six points, upon such one of which will stand a state of one of these Virginians who so effectively added the pater patrie by their elequence, their genius, or their swords. Patrick Henry, with his arms raised and extended, is energetically advocating independence; while judgments in an attitude of early industry of the coloral elegendence; with the other the beckardion of Independence. When all of the other the beckardion of Independence with the measured it. This pioneer of that day, as he roughly thrown upon the haunches, as if suddenly checked while moving rapidly, while the rider "aits on the beast while moving rapidly, while the rider "aits on the beast of the specific power of the strength of the patric when he has a specific that of the sentitive work of the strength of the sentitive work of the wind throw any or the strength of the sent of the life many through the sent of the sent of the sent of the life many through the sent of the sent of the life many through the sent of the sent of the sent of the life many through the sent of the sent of the sent of the life many through the sent of the sent of the life many through the sent of the life many through the sent of the sent of the life many through the sent of the sent of the life many through the sent of the sent of the sent of the sent of the life many through the sent of the sent of

scanty means, and inadequate forces, as to hold the main body of the British army in a state of slege. It did nothing worthy of its prestige or its strength; it effected nothing except the occupation of two or three cities which it held mainly by means of the British naval superiority, and the war which it maintained was chiefly for the means of subsisting itself in those places. And yet often during this period the regular forces of Washington did not reach one half the number of its encaies. In short, he entered upon this war with means so inadequate as to render the chances of success apparently hopeless. His during this period the regular forces of Washington did not teach one half the number of its enemies. In short, he entered upon this war with means so inadequate as to render the chances of success apparently hopeless. His army consisted of new levies, which, according to the earlier usages of the war, were disbanded against his carnest remonstrances almost as soon as they could be trained and disciplined. Ill-equipped and ill appointed, they were inferior even in numbers to the veterans whom they encountered. Out of such materials he had to create everything—a commissariat, a quartermaster's department, and the entire military organization, and to maintain the army for many years by a system which was little better than one of voluntary contribution. The civil organization to which he must look for support was still more defective for the purposes of a long and difficult war. A loose confederacy of States was governed by a congress of deputies which acted upon the States themselves, and whose laws had little more force than a mere request. It had neither money nor such a recognised position in the great family of nations as to enable it to command credit abroad, whilst its means of collecting such scanty supplies as the people could furnish at home were only persuasive. Behind all this he had to look to the public opinion of the country for the only power which could sustain him through the long and wearisome years of such a struggle. It was he, and he only, who could command it—who could animate its fading hopes, rally its falling energies, nerve its determinations, purify its aspirations, and reason with its wayward moods. He himself became the point of union; in his wisdom and justice, in his patriotism and fortitude, all trusted; to him they looked for counsel, and by his faith they measured their hopes. It was he only who could mediate in the dangerous disputes which sometimes arose between a suffering army and a destitute government, or quiet the irritations of sectional jealousy. The States raised, as f

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men and money in the confidence, which was never disappointed, that the common means would be justly administered by him for the common benefit.

None but a character constituted like Washington's could have commanded the public opinion of such a country through so long a course of adversity and trial, and nothing but the force of such a public opinion could have encountered successfully the combination of civil and military power which was opposed to it. Such an achievement is unparalleled in the history of the world, and, what is still more remarkable, it was consummated without one violation of law or a single departure from the rules of virtue or the obligations of patriotism. Nor could he have thus continued to command this public opinion and confidence by his moral qualities alone; it required the union of these with high military talent to constitute the consummate leader for so remarkable an emergency. This talent he did exhibit throughout the whole of that war. Paralyzing the main body of the Editha army with inferior forces, he stripped himself of men and means at the expense of some of his own noble aspirations for fame to maintain the American superiority in the war of detail, upon which he mainly rested his hopes of success. To hold them in check in one place and to overwhelm them in others were the great objects of his strategy, from which, with a rare and noble perseverance, he suffered no temptation to seduce him. And yet no man could be more enterprising, or strike more daringly, where the conjuncture of circumstances justified and required him to stake so much upon the event. It is remarkable that he ventured most when his situation seemed most desperate. It was when all seemed lost that he struck those blows at Princeton and Trenton, which were the more deadly for being entirely unexpected. It was soon after the defeat at Brandywine that he made the attack at Germantown at the first moment that the division of the British forces afforded a prospect for success. It was when the public hope was and with no uncertain sound, his lath in the and of Providence, and the ultimate success of the cause. Then, indeed, it was that the shout of a king was amongst them. These things he did because he knew the chief strength of its defence lay in the public opinion of the country whose forces whilst maintained were the true reserve on which his army might depend with alsolute confidence. Such were the means with which he wrested a mighty empire from the most powerful nation on earth. If, then, as I have said before, military genies is to be measured by what it accomplished, need we fear the comparison between Washington and the most distinguished captains of the world. Alexander maneuvred upon a larger scale, and conquered in battles where multitudes were engaged, and there were greater numerical odds against him, but he led a people and an army far superior in all the arts of peace and war to the subjugation of inferior nations, who had no common bond except the fact of acknowledging the same master. He struck with his mailed hand at a social system, mighty, it is true, but it was a decaying structure which crumbled into fragments under the force of the blow, and yet he built up and constructed no new organization, leaving it to his and constructed no new organization, leaving it to his successors to form other combinations out of the rules. Washington wrested an empire as large in extent from a greatly superior power with undisciplined troops and inferior means. Nor did he fail to complete his achievement; for he was mainly instrumental in creeting upon the rules of the old a new social system, which, from his time until the present, has been dally developing new combinations of beauty and of strength, and has become the study of statesmen, and the hope and the delight of the friends of liberty throughout the world.

Hamilia offacked an count and with troops perhaps

the study of statesmen, and the hope and the delight of the friends of liberty throughout the world.

Hannibal attacked an equal, and with troops perhaps but little superior to those whom he encountered. Breaking over the barrier of the Alps he passed through Italy with a series of battles and maneavres far more striking than acything in the war of our revolution, and constituting, perhaps, the most wonderful millitary achievements of antiquity. But he failed in all the objects of the war, and was baffled in the final result of his campaigns, which ended in his defeat by Sciplo at Zama, and the entire subjugation of his country to her hated rival. If Washington could not have freed the barriers of the Alps and fought the battles of the Trebia, Thrasymene, and Camae, as did Hannibal, it is perhaps still more probable that the latter could not have conducted successfully tile war of the American revolution with such means as were placed at the disposal of the former. I hazard, perhaps, little in saying that Washington would have made a more skillul use of the disaffection to the Roman power, which prevailed amongst so many conquered Italian States, than did Hannibal; nor is it probable that he would have permitted an entire army to march unnoiested before his face to the destruction of his brother's forces, on which rested his only hope of success.

The great Carser, who has been devented as the force.